



THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EAST TURKISTAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

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JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2020



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THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

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Contributions are welcome and may be addressed to the editor of the *Voice of East Turkistan*. The publisher regrets that only contributions that fit standards set by the editor will be selected for publication.

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January - February 2020

Prime Minister Hudayar's New Year Greetings



January 1, 2020
WASHINGTON DC

On New Years Eve, Prime Minister Hudayar sent his New Years Greetings in a video message where he sent his best wishes for peace and prosperity for all people across the world.

The full text of the East Turkistan Government in Exile's Prime Minister Salih Hudayar is below:

2019 marks 70 years of China's occupation of East Turkistan and has been a very difficult year for East Turkistan & its people, especially the Uyghurs.

However, 2019 has also brought hope to the people of East Turkistan and Hong Kong. The US Congress passed the Hong Kong Human Rights & Democracy Act, and months later the US House of Representatives passed the UIGHUR Act.

Numerous celebrities including Mesut Ozil, Sonny Williams, and others spoke out against China's oppression in East Turkistan and numerous groups staged huge protests around the world. Online activism expanded, with more East Turkistanis sharing their stories. Our friends throughout the world contributed valuable research to help the public understand our plight. Moreover, the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement released hundreds of coordinates, showing the world the true scope of the problem.

US Secretary Pompeo, Japanese Prime Minister Abe, and Malaysian Prime Minister Mohammad were among prominent world leaders to speak out as well. Journalists across the world have consistently highlighted the issue resulting in resulting in a much greater awareness of

East Turkistan and the Uyghurs than before.

Thus, on behalf of the Uyghur & other people of East Turkistan, I thank everyone who has made a contribution in raising awareness about our plight.

In 2020, we hope and pray that more world leaders, more celebrities, more journalists, along with the public masses across the world become engaged & support our peaceful struggle for freedom and independence from Chinese occupation and oppression.

We urge the US Senate to swiftly pass the UIGHUR Act & we call on President Trump to sign it into law, and follow up with much more stronger bills and actions, and we urge other governments across the World to follow suit.

We hope and pray that 2020 will bring liberation to East Turkistan and ALL territories and peoples suffering under Chinese oppression & occupation. We hope and pray that 2020 will be a year filled with peace and prosperity for all people across the globe.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Presidential Message on Holocaust Remembrance Day 2020, urging the international community to acknowledge China's Genocide in East Turkistan



Monday, January 27, 2019
EDMONTON

On the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, we, the people of East Turkistan, remember the millions of innocent lives that were lost as a result of the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime. We also reaffirm our steadfast commitment to confronting the evils of anti-Semitism, genocide, and other crimes against humanity wherever and whenever it arises.

This year marks the 75th Anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. Millions of innocent Jews, and other peoples were interned in concentration camps and brutally slaughtered by the evil Nazi regime in what history will always remember as the Holocaust. Following the end of World War II, the international community solemnly vowed

“NEVER AGAIN” allow such atrocities to take place in any part of the world, and with the United Nations clearly defined the term “genocide” and ratified the UN Genocide Convention. However over 70 years later, the world is silently witnessing another Holocaust like genocide in East Turkistan.

At the time of this statement, over 3 million Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples of East Turkistan are being held in concentration camps similar to those that held millions of Jews and other peoples over seven decades ago. In these camps the Turkic peoples of East Turkistan are being subject to forced indoctrination, forced medication, torture, mass rape, sterilization, organ harvesting, forced labor and other crimes that are clearly defined as genocide under the UN Genocide Convention.

China, just like the Nazis seven decades earlier, continues to deny it is perpetrating a genocide against East Turkistan’s people, however, accounts from victims, eye witnesses, internal Chinese government documents, satellite imagery, and other data clearly show the reality of China’s brutal and systematic genocide being conducted against Uyghur and other Turkic peoples in Occupied East Turkistan. The world continues to remain silent, especially the Turkic and Muslim majority nations share an ethnic and cultural bond to the mostly Turkic Muslim population of East Turkistan.

The Holocaust did not happen overnight, the international community has a moral obligation towards humanity to stop China’s brutal genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan. Thus, as the President of East Turkistan Government-in-Exile, on behalf of East Turkistan and its people, we again call on the international community including world governments to acknowledge and recognize China’s brutal Holocaust like oppression of East Turkistan’s people as a genocide.

SPECIAL

Uyghurs Languishing, Starving Under China's Coronavirus Quarantines

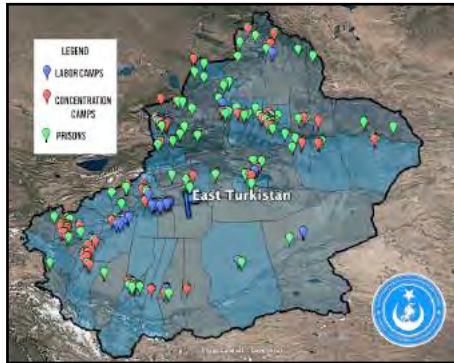
*Op-Ed was originally published on **The War Room: Pandemic** on February 26, 2020.*

By Salih Hudayar

Over the past month, as the coronavirus began to grab the attention of the international community, the intense persecution of the Uyghurs and other peoples of East Turkistan (the region that China calls “Xinjiang”) has become largely forgotten. Now, perhaps more than ever, the people of this region are at risk, with millions held hostage by a maniacal Communist regime in prisons where the virus can easily spread.

More than 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, and other Turkic peoples continued to be locked up in China’s vast system of concentration camps, prisons, and labor camps across East Turkistan. On December 8, 2019 following the overwhelming passage of the UIGHUR Act by the US House of Representatives (407 vs 1) on December 3, 2019, the Chinese government claimed that “everyone has graduated from the vocational training centers.” However, the results of our satellite imagery research project indicate that there are so many potential facilities constructed in this

region, at such enormous cost, that it would be unlikely that China’s regime would close all of them. And going by first-hand reports that we’ve



ETNAM: Location of Prisons, Concentration Camps, and Labor Camps across East Turkistan.

received, there’s no information to indicate that any facilities have been closed.

Following the coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, the Chinese government responded with a policy of isolation in a bid to contain the spread of the virus. They suspended flights, train, and bus services from Wuhan to other parts of China. However, flights from Wuhan to Urumchi, the present-day capital of East Turkistan, apparently continued to operate. By January 23, 2020, the coronavirus had already spread to East Turkistan and in early February 2020, a Chinese official interviewed by *Radio Free Asia* reported that information on the spread of the coronavirus in East

Turkistan is a Communist Party “state secret.”

According to another *Radio Free Asia* report from February 6, 2020, medical professional and social media posts suggested that some 13,000 people from Wuhan may have entered East Turkistan amidst the coronavirus outbreak. Some 99 people from Wuhan were quarantined in a hotel in the city of Atush, which is more than 2759 miles from Wuhan, while the Chinese government gave orders to erect 2-meter metal fences throughout the region and prevented people from leaving their homes and neighborhoods.

Weeks passed by as millions of Uyghurs and other Turkic people were prevented from leaving their homes, where they have been left to starve. Videos began to emerge of desperate Uyghurs stating that they are facing hunger. In one video, a Uyghur man was shown yelling, “I am starving, my wife and child are starving.” Other videos showed similar desperate situations, and amidst the cold winter, people were burning their clothes, furniture and other objects to keep warm and boil water, as they cannot go out to obtain coal. From these heartbreaking videos, we can see that the Chinese government is not

SPECIAL

giving out adequate food rations to the people now imprisoned in their homes, nor is it concerned in the slightest about the survival of the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples.

Uyghur doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals were rounded up and sent to Wuhan to help deal with the coronavirus outbreak there, leaving millions inside and outside of the concentration camps, prisons, and labor camps without any medical attention. Conditions in the camps are so dire that people are reportedly dying from torture, forced starvation, and diseases... most notably tuberculosis, something which the media and many human rights organizations are not reporting. In 2019, over 150 people died under unclear circumstances in one camp alone during a course of six months. And now, according to the data as of writing, there are 76 confirmed cases of coronavirus (COVID-19) in the region. (While most of China's reports come from provincial health authorities, China's National Health Commission gets its data on East Turkistan from the XPCC, the Xinjiang Paramilitary Production and Construction Corps, also called the Bingtuan... which says a great deal about the paramilitary oppression that Uyghurs are living under.)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) has taken away global attention from the humanitarian crisis in East Turkistan and has given China's government the perfect cover to continue its brutal campaign of genocide.

Unverified reports indicate that China is quarantining suspected coronavirus cases near concentration camps. If this is accurate, then the result could be disastrous and the millions of innocent people incarcerated in those camps are facing grave and immediate risk. Even if Uyghurs and other Turkic people are not dying from torture and diseases in the camps and prisons, there is a huge risk that they will die from starvation both inside and outside the camps.

Thus, it is past time for the World Health Organization (WHO) to immediately send in monitors and health professionals to help the Uyghurs. International humanitarian organizations like the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent should send in humanitarian aid. The US government and other governments of the Free World must raise this issue at the UN Security Council and call on China to immediately shut down all the concentration camps, prisons, and labor camps which are extrajudicially holding millions of innocent Uyghurs. The United States should ban Chinese researchers and students from visiting the

US until reciprocal access is granted to this region for international human rights observers and public health experts. Most importantly, the Free World must adhere to promises of "NEVER AGAIN" and take all necessary measures to bring an end to China's 21st century genocide in occupied East Turkistan, before this becomes a tragedy of historic proportions.



Salih Hudayar is a Uyghur American activist and the Founder of the [East Turkistan National Awakening Movement \(ETNAM\)](#). He was recently elected as the Prime Minister of the [East Turkistan Government-in-Exile \(ETGE\)](#) and is currently pursuing a Masters in National Security Studies at the American Military University. You can follow him on Twitter [@SalihHudayar](#).

FOCUS



Location of East Turkistan

East Turkistan is a vast country covering 1, 828, 418 square kilometers and lies in the heart of Asia. It is roughly 3 times the size of France and equivalent to the size of North Sudan. East Turkistan borders Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Tibet, Mongolia, and China (if excluding all of Greater Tibet).

The term 'Turkistan' is of Persian origins meaning "land of the Turkic peoples" and dates back to the 5th century. The western part of Turkistan was gradually conquered by Tsar Russia in 1865. Following the formation of the Soviet Union in 1922, Western Turkistan was divided into five Republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, all of which gained their independence in 1911 following the fall of the Soviet Union.

East Turkistan since ancient times has been the homeland of Uyghur and other Turkic peoples of Central Asia such as Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Tatars, and others. East Turkistan is known to be the

Summary of the situation in East Turkistan

cradle of Uyghur and Turkic civilization, and history. Prior to 1884, East Turkistan has been the center of numerous Turkic States and Empires throughout history including the Xiongnu (Hun) Empire, the Kushan Empire, the Turkic Khaganate, the Uyghur Khaganate, the Kara-Khanid State, the Chaghtai Khanate, the Yarkent Khanate, the State of East Turkistan (Yaqub Beg's Kashgaria).

Following the fall of the Yarkent Khanate in 1705, East Turkistan became weakened following various battles for power within. In 1759, East Turkistan was invaded for the first time by the Manchu Qing Empire and was turned into a vassal state under the reign of the Naqshibandi Khojas. However, the people of East Turkistan revolted some 42 times and in 1863, with the help of Yaqub Beg, overthrew the Khojas and expelled Manchu Qing influence.

East Turkistan was caught in between the Great Power competition between Tsar Russia and the British Empire in what became known as the Great Game. In 1876, the British Empire, fearing that the Russian Empire would invade East Turkistan, financed and armed the Manchu Qing Empire to invade and occupy East Turkistan. After several years of resistance, East Turkistan was occupied and

incorporated into the Manchu Qing Empire as "Xinjiang" meaning the "New Territory" in 1884.

Following the fall of the Manchu Qing Empire in 1911, East Turkistan was ruled by Chinese rulers, with the Qumul Khanate being an exception. In 1931, Uyghurs and other Turkic people rebelled against Chinese rule following the Chinese warlords attempt to colonize East Turkistan. On November 12, 1933, the Uyghurs, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and other Turkic peoples united to declare independence as the East Turkistan Republic. The First East Turkistan Republic was overthrown on April 16, 1934 as result of Chinese Nationalist (Kuomintang) and Hui (Chinese Muslims) invasion along with Soviet intervention. For a decade, East Turkistan was governed independently by Sheng Shicai, a Chinese warlord close to both the Soviet Union and the Republic of China. During Sheng's reign over 200,000 Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples were brutally slaughtered as Sheng Shicai ramped up his efforts to colonize East Turkistan with Han and Hui Chinese settlers.

On November 12, 1944, the Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Tatar, and even Mongol people of East Turkistan united to resist Chinese occupation and declared independence

once more as the East Turkistan Republic. The Second East Turkistan Republic was a much more modern and fully functioning Republic which maintained its independence until the People's Republic of China invaded and occupied East Turkistan with the help of the Soviet Union in late 1949.

The number of people living in East Turkistan is a matter of considerable debate. No satisfactory sense of the population has ever been made. Uyghur and other Turkic sources estimate the total population of the Turkic peoples in East Turkistan to be roughly 35 million of which over 30 million are believed to be Uyghurs, with over 3 million Kazakhs, and the rest being Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, and Tatars. In 1947, the East Turkistan Republic had estimated that the total population of East Turkistan's Turkic peoples at being over 7 million.

Since December 22, 1949, East Turkistan has been illegally occupied by the People's Republic of China. In late 1949, the People's Republic of China (PRC) and officials of the East Turkistan Republic signed a treaty which stated that the PRC would help develop and modernize East Turkistan and leave within 3 to 5 years. However, the Chinese government didn't honor the treaty and the People's Republic of China incorporated most of East Turkistan into China as

the so-called "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region" in 1955 and annexed the far eastern parts of East Turkistan into China's western provinces of Gansu and Qinghai.

In 1956 over 50 officials of the former East Turkistan Republic, including the Vice Chairman of the so-called "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region," protested the Chinese government and sent a delegation to Beijing urging China to keep its promises. Shortly after the delegation returned to East Turkistan, most of the officials were arrested, with many of them being secretly executed.

Although China officially designated most of East Turkistan as the so-called "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region," there is no self-rule or self-government for the Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples. More than 90% of all important political, administrative, and economic offices in East Turkistan are occupied by Chinese forces. In a bid to eradicate the national unity of East Turkistan and its people, China used the classical "divide and rule" strategy to divide East Turkistan's Turkic peoples such as the Uyghur, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and others into separate administrative prefectures, counties and townships.

Since December 1949, China has been engaging in a brutal campaign of colonization and

genocide with the goal of eventually eradicate East Turkistan and its people. Between 1964 and 1996, the People's Republic of China conducted 46 nuclear tests which killed at least 750,000 Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples and left millions exposed to radiation which led to a high rate of birth defects and the appearance of leukemia and other cancerous diseases among East Turkistan's population.

Today, over 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, and Tatars are locked up in concentration camps and labor camps, with millions more locked up in prisons. Hundreds of thousands of young Uyghur and other Turkic men and women have been forcibly transferred to work as slave labor in factories across Chinese provinces. At the same time, the Chinese government has been giving lucrative incentives such as free housing, free health insurance, high salary, free land, and a state pension to Han Chinese settlers who migrate to East Turkistan. As a result of the colonization and genocide, East Turkistan's demography has changed from over 90% Turkic people in 1949 to around 50% today. The Chinese population has increased from less than 5% to over 40% today.

FOCUS

US Secretary Pompeo Traveled to Central Asia to Warn of China and Raised China's Oppression in East Turkistan



US State Department: US Secretary Pompeo at C5+1 Ministerial Meeting in Tashkent

Monday, February 3, 2020
TASHKENT

On February 2, 2020, US Secretary Mike Pompeo traveled to Kazakhstan where he met with the Kazakhstan's President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev and other senior Kazakh officials. He called on Kazakhstan to be wary of China and its intentions in Central Asia. Secretary Pompeo told senior Kazakh officials that Chinese investment comes with a cost to Kazakhstan's sovereignty, he further stated that the United States can be a much more reliable partner to Kazakhstan and all of Central Asia.

Secretary Pompeo also met with ethnic Kazakhs who had family members detained in

China's concentration camps and prisons across Occupied East Turkistan. During a press conference with Kazakh Foreign Minister Mukhtar Tlueberdi, he stated that they discussed the "trafficking in persons and the plight of more than 1 million Uyghur Muslims and ethnic Kazakhs that the Chinese Communist Party has detained" in East Turkistan across from the Kazakh border. Secretary Pompeo also called on Kazakhstan and other Central Asian governments to "provide safe refuge and asylum" for those seeking to flee China's persecution in East Turkistan.

Following his meetings in Kazakhstan, Secretary Pompeo traveled to Tashkent, Uzbekistan to attend the

Central Asia 5 + 1 Ministerial meetings where he met with the Foreign Ministers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. The C5+1 Forum was originally established in November 2015 "to address common security and environmental challenges, improve regional trade flows, and enhance prospects for U.S. trade and investment within the region."

At the C5+1 Ministerial Meeting, Secretary Pompeo again raised the issue of China's increasing threat to the Central Asian Republics sovereignty. He also had several individual one on one meetings with the various Foreign Ministers of the Central Asian Republics where he raised the issue of China's repression of Uyghur, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, and other peoples in Occupied East Turkistan.

On February 3, 2020, Mr. Adil Abbas, the East Turkistan Government in Exile's Deputy Prime Minister & Foreign Minister, released a statement on behalf of the East Turkistani people commending US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and the US State Department "for consistently raising the issue of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other persecuted Turkic people in East Turkistan during their meetings with Central Asian leaders."

FOCUS

Remembering the Feb 5 1997 Ghulja Massacre - 23 Years Later



Ghulja Massacre - February 5, 1997

Wednesday, February 5, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On February 5, 2020 Uyghurs and other East Turkistanis across the globe held demonstrations, gatherings, and other events to remember and commemorate the 23rd Anniversary of the 1997 Ghulja Massacre.

Demonstrations and marches took place in Washington, DC, Tokyo, Istanbul, and other gatherings took place across Central Asia and Europe.

The Ghulja Massacre is one of the most prominent of the countless brutal massacres that took place in East Turkistan since China's occupation of East Turkistan in late 1949.

On the eve of Ramadan on February 5, 1997, thousands of protesters, mostly Uyghurs, along with hundreds of

Kazakhs, and other Turkic peoples took to the streets of Ghulja to protest the executions of 30 East Turkistan independence activists as well as the crackdown on the attempt to revive elements of traditional Uyghur culture, including the cultural gatherings known as *Meshrep*.

The protesters were marching peaceful towards the city government headquarters in Ghulja only to be shot at by elements of the People's Armed Police and other Chinese security elements of the Chinese occupation forces. The Chinese government used clubs, tear gas, water cannons, and even live bullets to disperse the protesters leading to what is remembered by East Turkistanis as a brutal massacre. Over 100 peaceful protesters were brutally massacred by Chinese forces

and the demonstrations was dispersed by February 7, 1997.

Over the course of the next few days, the Chinese government arrested over 1,600 Uyghurs and other East Turkistanis on charges of intending to "split the country," conducting criminal activity, fundamental religious activity, and so-called "counter-revolutionary activities." Countless protesters were executed while others had their feet and hands amputated as a result of the frost bite resulting from the cold water being sprayed on them and the cold prison cells in which they were kept in.

According to Amnesty International, some 100,000 Uyghurs had been arrested throughout East Turkistan in 1997 alone following the Ghulja Massacre. The people of East Turkistan have not forgotten and will never forget the Ghulja Massacre of 1997. 23 years later, the people of East Turkistan continue to face massacres, atrocities, and a wholesale genocide perpetrated by the Chinese government and its occupation forces.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile's President Ghulam Osman Yaghma called on the international community to show sympathy with East Turkistan and its people in opposing China's brutal oppression.

FOCUS

East Turkistan Delegation Meets with Members of the US Congress



East Turkistan Delegation Meeting with Congressional Offices - February 2020

Friday, February 21, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

During the week of February 18 - February 21, 2020, members of the East Turkistani diaspora community in the United States along with members of the East Turkistan Government in Exile (ETGE) visited the United States Congress to raise awareness and advocate on behalf of East Turkistan and its people.

The delegation met with over 20 offices in the US House of Representatives and the US Senate. They met with several members of the United States Congress and discussed China's continued occupation of East Turkistan and its brutal campaign of colonization and genocide.

Key issues that were discussed include the mass internment of over 3 million Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and Tatars, the forced transfer of hundreds of thousands of Uyghur and other

Turkic peoples out of East Turkistan and into Chinese provinces for slave labor, the forced family separation of at least 500,000 Uyghur and other Turkic children from their families, forced marriages of East Turkistani women, forced DNA and other biometric collections by the Chinese government, organ harvesting, and the existence of armed crematoria in East Turkistan.

The East Turkistan delegation thanked members of the House

of Representatives for signing on to and voting YES for the UIGHUR Act while urging members of the US Senate to sign onto and call on Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell to schedule the UIGHUR Act (S. 178) for voting. They also called on members of the US Congress to treat the East Turkistan issue on par with the Tibetan issue by using the correct term 'East Turkistan' and not "Xinjiang (New Territory)" when referring to the Uyghur and other Turkic peoples homeland.

On Thursday, February 20, 2020 the East Turkistan delegation led by ETGE Prime Minister Salih Hudayar met with Congressman Ted Yoho and spent an hour discussing China's brutal occupation and systematic campaign of colonization and genocide in East Turkistan. Prime Minister Hudayar urged Congressman Yoho to raise the East Turkistan issue in the US Congress.



Congressman Ted Yoho with East Turkistan delegation

FEATURE

China is Trafficking Uyghurs out of East Turkistan into Chinese provinces



Young Uyghurs Forcibly Transported to Hunan - February 2020

Thursday, February 27, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On November 15, 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 55/25, the [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#), which was signed by 117 states and ratified by 175 states in the United Nations. China ratified the Protocol on February 8, 2010 but continues to engage in state sponsored human trafficking as of 2020.

For decades, under its brutal policies of colonization and genocide, China has forcibly trafficked Uyghur women, youth, and children out of East Turkistan into Chinese provinces. [In 2006, the Chinese government announced its 11th -5 year plan \(2006-2010\) in which some 400,000 young](#)

Uyghur women would be transferred into eastern China for work. In 2007, the Xinjiang Daily reported on March 20, 2007 that there had been 240,000 instances of the transfer of the local labor force from East Turkistan's Kashgar Region to China's eastern provinces in 2006 alone. Since 2010, it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs have been forcibly transferred via state sponsored human trafficking to eastern China.

Since 2016, China has detained over 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, and Tatars in its brutal system of concentration camps, prisons, and labor camps across East Turkistan. More recently with the coronavirus spreading across China and much of the world, the Chinese government has continued its transfer of Uyghurs, especially young men and women, and children into Chinese provinces in eastern China for "work" or "school"

while it continues its colonial policies by settling millions of Han Chinese settlers into East Turkistan.

In recent days, numerous footages and photos have emerged showing China's continued policies of forced transfer of Uyghurs out of East Turkistan into eastern China. This is nothing less than state sponsored human trafficking. The Chinese government is clearly violating the UN Trafficking Protocol and the basic human rights of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan. China's brutal campaign of mass interment, forced labor, forced abortions, and forced population transfers is a calculated systematic campaign of wholesale genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

We urgently call on the Governments of the Free World, international human rights organizations, and others to call on the United Nations Security Council to put the East Turkistan issue on its agenda and seek to end this systematic 21st century Holocaust like Genocide. We again call on the UN to uphold the Genocide Convention, the Trafficking Protocol, and other international agreements which China is severely violating as it continues its systematic genocide of Uyghurs and others in East Turkistan.

The second East Turkistan Republic's 9-point Declaration

Government Council of the East Turkistan Republic - January 1945

Friday, January 5, 1945
GHULJA

On January 5, 1945, the Government Council of the second East Turkistan Republic, which was established on November 12, 1944, publicly announced a 9-point Declaration, in the East Turkistan Republic's capital city of Ghulja, reaffirming East Turkistan's independence.

The 1945 9-point Declaration was the following:

1. *The Han [Chinese] murderers in the national territories of the East Turkistan Republic shall be thoroughly eliminated;*
2. *A truly free and independent republic shall flourish on the foundation of equality for all people within the borders of East Turkistan;*
3. *The economy of East Turkistan, including industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, private commerce, transportation, and other sectors shall be comprehensively developed, to improve the people's standard of living;*
4. *As the vast majority of the peoples living in East Turkistan are of Muslim faith, this religion shall be given special support. Freedom to follow other religions shall also be guaranteed;*
5. *The sectors of cultural education, sanitation and health care shall be developed;*
6. *Political and economic ties shall be established with all the world's*

democratic nations, particularly the states neighboring East Turkistan;

7. *In order to defend East Turkistan and defend peace, people from all ethnic groups must be recruited to establish a mighty army;*
8. *Banks, the postal service, forests, and all underground deposits shall revert to state ownership;*
9. *The pursuit of private interests, bureaucratism, narrow nationalism, bribe-taking and other bad practices shall be banned from state affairs.*

‘Struggle for the Motherland’ (1947)



US Consulate in Urumchi (1943-1949)

Monday, January 13, 1947
URUMCHI

On January 13, 1947, John Hall Paxton, the American Consul in Urumchi, sent a diplomatic cable to the then US Secretary of State James F. Byrnes regarding the increasing tense situation between the East Turkistan Republic and the Chinese Nationalist (Kuomintang) forces which continued to occupy half of East Turkistan.

Consul Paxton included an English translation of ‘Struggle for the Motherland’ which was in the *Bubbling Spring* pamphlet published by the second East Turkistan Republic (November 12, 1944 - December 22, 1949) in his diplomatic cable to the US Secretary of State.

The translation of the ‘Struggle for the Motherland’ appears here as the translation made for the US Consulate in Urumchi in 1947.

‘Struggle for the Motherland’

Originally East Turkistan, our Motherland, was the real territory of the Turkish race. We consist of seven million people. This land is our birthright left by our brave ancestors and it is our duty and responsibility to guard their heritage. The Chinese oppressors and usurpers came to this land two hundred years ago, like savage and bandits, seizing our territory, enslaving us, making our land a colony and dishonoring our holy religion. In brief, we became like men who have eyes but are blind, ears but are deaf,

tongues but are dumb, and legs but are lame. Such treachery and barbarous treatment? How can they be endured? Ponder over these things. Which of them can be gain said? If you are not a spy or a quisling; if you are born of your mother; if the blood from your umbilical cord wet this soil; if your father owns you as his legitimate son then you cannot deny the turret of what has been said!

You must not forget how our country flourished of older under the leadership of such heroes of our race such as Sultan Sokushbora Khan, Harun Khan, Abdul Rashid Khan, Mohamet Khan, Sutuq Khan, and Osman Khan. During the times of these great men we were master of our territory and maintained the luster of our culture equal to any others. Within the last two hundred years we have lost our birth-right and live like animals under the cruel sway of the Chinese who are filthy and barbarous.

Why did the Ili uprising occur? It was because we have the right to rise up against oppression for the sake of our liberty, the prosperity of our sons, and the renaissance of our religion. We also believe that Allah has said to us, “I shall punish all oppressors.” We also are fully convinced that the power of the masses is the power of Allah. In this faith

FEATURE

we fought and overthrowing the treacherous Chinese tyranny in the three districts established a free Muslim East Turkistan State. At the same time we raised the flag that was handed down from our forefathers.

Oh, fellow countrymen, Men of faith and members of the same blood. Fear not. Strengthen your hearts and courage and consciences.

After an abundance of bloodshed we won a compromise peace which consisted of eleven articles of agreement. In order to preserve this agreement in full, the people must be willing to sacrifice everything.

The crafty foxes, with their swinish snouts, seeking to obtain what is not theirs, the seamless and oppressive Chinese, using these eleven articles as a blind, are seeking again to trap us in their nets. The cunning Chinese serve us with a wooden plate (which can be used only once and then must be thrown away). "May Allah protect us from falling once more to the Chinese hands." If we do so again the people know how they will be treated. People, you must remember the past. The land is ours and the invaders have no claim to it.

Now, the military heads of these oppressors in Urumchi are trying to prolong their

already exhausted life. Their aim is to reestablish their old barbers methods. Together with them are a few running dogs, conscienceless fools and sycophants, playing a quisling role with the Chinese. The eleven articles of the agreement will not allow the oppressors any road to regain their former suzerainty if its terms are fulfilled.

Oh, seamless beasts and devils. You must know that you are already caught in Hell. We, people of the same blood, must not let you quislings dance to the Chinese music.

The present is an era of democracy, justice, and liberty - no longer of absolute dictatorship. This no more a time for slumber but a brightening period of the Twentieth Century. We must struggle unceasingly with our belts still tightened.

Let these oppressors depart quickly from our East Turkistan!

Let these spires, traitors and puppets also leave at once!

Long live free East Turkistan!

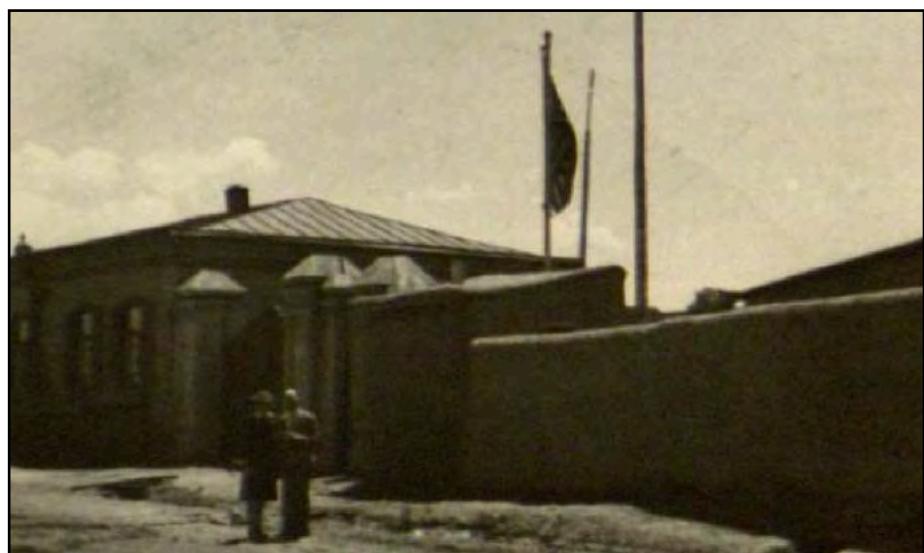
Long live our Muslim Republican Government!

Long live the great, the heroic warriors!

Long live the crescent calling for our thirty days of holy fast!

Long live the star calling for our five daily prayers!

Away with, away with, away with these oppressors, these spies, these pro-Chinese. If you do not depart there is no room for you above the ground.



US Consulate in Urumchi (1943-1949)

FEATURE

86 Years ago, the First East Turkistan Republic Sent a Delegation to India Seeking Recognition



*Declaration of the First East Turkistan Republic
November 12, 1933 - Kashgar*

Monday, February 19, 1934
CALCUTTA

On February 19, 1934, the *West Australian Newspaper* reported that the first East Turkistan' Republic's delegation arrived in New Delhi with the goal of obtaining Britain and India's recognition of the new Republic [the East Turkistan Republic] that had been established on November 12, 1933.

ASIATIC REPUBLIC RECOGNITION SOUGHT “Soviet Casting Envious Glances”

“The Russian Soviet is casting envious glances at the new republic, which, having thrown off Chinese rule, has established itself in Eastern Turkestan, just over the Indian border.” said Doctor Mustapha Ali, head of the Turkestan delegation now visiting New Delhi with the object of

securing recognition for the new republic by the British and Indian Governments.

Dr. Ali said that all the inhabitants were supporting the new Government except the Tungans [Huis], who were Moslems by religion and Chinese by race. They sided neither with the new republic of the Chinese. Several thousand Tungans who were Communists, were now besieged in Kashgar, while Urumchi, the former capital of the province, 700 miles from Kashgar and the last Chinese strong hold, was still holding out against the Kirghiz chieftain, Sherif Khan, who was friendly towards the new Moslem Government.

An Army of the new republic, composed of clever marksmen, was being organized along European lines by officers drawn from the student class and educated in Turkey and elsewhere.

The delegation is aiming also at securing recognition from Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey, but they recognize the task will be a difficult one, as Sinkiang, by international law, is still a Chinese province.

The latest news from Kashgar states that the Tungans have repulsed the attacks of the new Government's troops with heavy losses.

ASIATIC REPUBLIC.

RECOGNITION SOUGHT.

“Soviet Casting Envious Glances.”

CALCUTTA. Feb. 18.—“The Russian Soviet is casting envious glances at the new republic which, having thrown off Chinese rule, has established itself in Eastern Turkestan, just over the Indian border,” said Doctor Mustapha Ali, head of the Turkestan delegation now visiting New Delhi with the object of securing recognition for the new republic by the British and Indian Governments.

Doctor Ali added that the new republic was not frightened of the Chinese, who were too occupied in Manchuria to be able to recover their lost provinces in Sinkiang, as the Chinese called Eastern Turkestan, but they regarded with apprehension the Russian Soviet, which had strong military forces on the border and had emissaries who were attempting to introduce Bolshevism into Turkestan.

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Newspaper clipping of the news report from February 19, 1934

Resistance to China's Occupation of East Turkistan*Senior Military Officers of the East Turkistan National Army*

February 24, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On this day in history, the former East Turkistan Republic (also known as the second East Turkistan Republic) which existed from November 12, 1944 until the Chinese Communist invasion and occupation of East Turkistan on December 22, 1949, reaffirmed its opposition to Chinese rule in East Turkistan.

On February 24, 1945, in the city of Ghulja, the Government Council of the second East Turkistan Republic publicly announced Resolution No. 24, which declared:

The most important objective of the revolution for the liberation of East Turkistan is to overthrow the brutal rule of the Han Chinese, exterminate the

savage Nationalist (Republic of China) armies, and achieve the wish that our people have cherished for centuries: driving out the Han colonizers, and establishing a strong and prosperous state that cares for the people, with true equality for all ethnicities.”

Since December 22, 1949, the people of East Turkistan have continued the revolution for national liberation with the goal of regaining East Turkistan's independence and end Chinese occupation. Over the past 70 decades the people of East Turkistan have never stopped resisting China's occupation of East Turkistan.

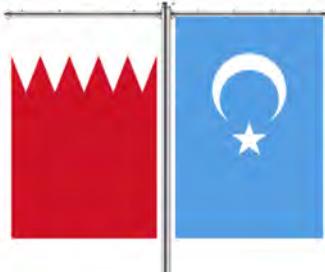
Some of the most notable incidents of resistance that occurred are the following:

- Resistance to Chinese invasion led by Osman Batur from 1949 until 1951.
- Uyghur uprising in Khotan led by Abdul Imit from 1954 to 1955
- Ghulja uprising of May 1962
- National resistance led by the East Turkistan People's Revolutionary Party from 1967 to 1989
- Atush / Kashgar uprising of May - October 1981
- Baren Uprising from April 5, 1990 to April 10, 1990
- Khotan uprising in November 1996
- Ghulja Massacre of 1997
- Urumchi Massacre of 2009

Following the footsteps of our predecessors and honoring the wishes of our people, the East Turkistan Government in Exile is fully committed to end Chinese occupation and colonization of East Turkistan and restoring East Turkistan's independence as democratic, pluralistic, secular Republic that guarantees human rights, equality, and freedom for all peoples.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Bahrain Calls on the World to Protect Muslims in East Turkistan



Friday, January 3, 2020
MANAMA

On January 3, 2020 members of the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain issued a statement calling on the international community to help protect the Uyghur Muslims of East Turkistan.

The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile's Parliament called on the Kingdom of Bahrain to raise the issue of Chinese persecution of Uyghur and other Turkic Muslims in East Turkistan with other member states of the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the United Nations. The Speaker of the East Turkistan Parliament in Exile, Mr. Osmanjan Tursun, called on them to enact resolutions, and other legislations that will recognize China's crimes against humanity in East Turkistan as a genocide and recognize East

Turkistan as an occupied country.

The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile's Parliament expressed its desire to establish friendly relations between the Kingdom of Bahrain and the East Turkistan Government-in-Exile.

US Congressional Study urges sanctions on China over 'crimes against humanity' in East Turkistan

Wednesday, January 8, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On January 9, 2020 the U.S. Congressional Executive Commission on China released its annual human rights report on China. The report stated that human rights and rule of law conditions in China worsened from August 2018 to August 2019, the period studied.

The report focused extensively on China's brutal repression of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan including the mass interment of over 3 million people in so-called "re-education" concentration camps.

The report called for sanctions on China over its treatment of

Uyghur and other Turkic Muslims in East Turkistan, "where the Commission believes Chinese authorities may be committing crimes against humanity." The report also called for US officials to keep rights concerns in mind during dealings with Beijing, including trade negotiations.

The East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) stated, "what China is doing in East Turkistan is clearly colonialism and genocide." ETNAM urged the US Congress and the US Government to recognize China's crimes against humanity [in East Turkistan] as a genocide. ETNAM also called on the US Senate to urgently pass the UIGHUR Act (S. 178).

East Turkistanis Protest Chinese Delegation and the US-China Trade Deal



Wednesday, January 15, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On February 15, 2020 the People's Republic of China's trade delegation led by Chinese Vice Premier Lui He visited the

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

White House to meet with President Trump to sign 'Phase 1' US-China Trade Deal.

Outside of the White House, more than a dozen Uyghurs, led by the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM), held the blue and white flag of East Turkistan along with signs that stated "STOP China's 21st Century Holocaust in East Turkistan," and banners that read "Independence For East Turkistan" and protested the Chinese delegation calling on China to end its occupation of East Turkistan and stop the genocide of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples.

The protesters called on President Trump and the United States government to speak out against China's concentration camps and its genocide in East Turkistan. The protesters also urged President Trump not to trust China. They urged the US Government to "cancel the disastrous trade deal with China," stating that, "America shouldn't be making deals with a regime that locks up millions of people in Concentration Camps."

Cutting-edge tech reveals China's false claims regarding concentration camps in East Turkistan



Thursday, January 23, 2020
LONDON

The *E& T (Engineering and Technology)* magazine published by the Institution of Engineering and Technology based in the UK released an exclusive report revealing China's false claims regarding its so-called "vocational training center" concentration camps in East Turkistan.

Working with data and analysis provided by the East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM), The Victims of Memorial Foundation's Senior Fellow, Adrian Zenz, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), and satellite imagery analysis companies, the investigation revealed China's false claims regarding its mass internment of over 3 million Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Tatar and other peoples in East Turkistan.

Back in December 2019, the Chinese government had stated that everyone that had been detained had "graduated."

However, the new investigation showed that this is not the case. In many of the camps, the highlight activity severely increased, with some camps showing an increase in nightlight activity by over 800%.

ETGE calls on Canada to recognize the Uyghur Genocide

Friday, January 24, 2020
VANCOUVER

The East Turkistan Government in Exile's Prime Minister, Salih Hudayar, spoke to Canada's Global News Radio about China's continued oppression of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples. He called on Canadian Members of Parliament and the Canadian Government to formally recognize China's atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples of East Turkistan as a genocide.

China's Continues Mass Internment of Uyghurs and other Turkic People

Tuesday, January 28, 2020
SAN DIEGO

The East Turkistan Government in Exile's Prime Minister, Salih Hudayar, spoke to the Andrea Kay Show on San

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Diego's The Answer Radio station about China's continued mass internment of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples. He explained the fact that China invaded and occupied East Turkistan and stated that the root of China's Oppression in East Turkistan is based on the issue of "ethno-national identity and not solely the issue of human rights and religious freedom."

Prime Minister Hudayar again urged listeners to call on their Representatives and Senators to recognize China's atrocities in East Turkistan as a genocide. He also called on listeners to urge the US Government to recognize East Turkistan as an occupied country.

East Turkistanis call on WHO to send monitors and health professionals into East Turkistan



Tuesday, February 4, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

On February 4, 2020, the East Turkistan Government in Exile released a statement using the World Health Organization (WHO) to send monitors and

health professionals into East Turkistan to help combat the spread of the coronavirus, tuberculosis and other diseases in East Turkistan.

On behalf of the people of East Turkistan, we again call on the international community to immediately take action to prevent China's 21st Century Holocaust of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan.

According to the US Department of Defense, since 2016, China has detained some 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Turkic peoples in concentration camps. Detainees are being subject to forced political and cultural indoctrination, forced starvation, forced medication, rape, torture, organ harvesting, and even brutal executions.

Numerous reports have merged that people are dying in these camps, with Radio Free Asia reporting in October 2019 that over 150 people had died in one camp alone (in a period of six months). Many detainees have been forcibly sterilized as a result of forced medication, and many others have developed various diseases including tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis has severely increased in East Turkistan

over the past few years with Chinese state media reporting in December 2019 that China has "treated 56,900 tuberculosis cases" in East Turkistan. Reports continue to emerge of people dying from tuberculosis and other diseases inside the camps due to the unsanitary and cramped conditions of the concentration camps.

Amidst the ongoing Wuhan coronavirus outbreak, the international community has failed to pay closer attention to China's brutal persecution in East Turkistan and mass interment of millions of Turkic peoples in concentration camps. The coronavirus is rapidly spreading across East Turkistan to where the Chinese government has declared any information on the spread of this outbreak in East Turkistan a "state secret."

Given the unsanitary and cramped conditions of the concentration camps, we fear it will become a hotbed for the spread of the coronavirus and tuberculosis. Thus, we urgently call on the World Health Organization, world governments, organizations, health professionals, and researchers to immediately send in monitors and health professionals to prevent the deaths of millions of innocent Uyghurs and other Turkic people.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

We again call on China to immediately shutdown the so called “re-education” concentration camps, show full transparency in its efforts to tackle the coronavirus, and to cease its illegal occupation of East Turkistan.

The Holocaust did not happen overnight. Thus, we again call on all governments across the world to recognize China’s atrocities in East Turkistan as a genocide and recognize East Turkistan as an occupied territory and take necessary measures to bring an end to China’s brutal oppression and occupation.

Japan Innovation Party raises issue of Hong Kong and Uyghurs in Japan’s Diet



Thursday, February 6, 2020
TOKYO

On February 6, 2020, Japanese Parliamentary Member Yanagese Ootaku, a member of Japan’s House of Councillors (Upper House) and the Japan Innovation Party, spoke in the Japanese Diet about the situation in Hong Kong, and

China’s brutal oppression of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan. Mr. Ootaku criticized Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government for not doing enough to protect human rights in China and its occupied territories.

The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile wrote a tweet thanking Japanese MP Yanagese Ootaku and the Japanese Innovation Party for addressing the issue of Uyghurs in East Turkistan and the issue of Hong Kong. The ETGE also called on Prime Minister Abe “to stand with Uyghurs and all people suffering under China’s oppression.”

US House Speaker Pelosi speaks out for Tibetans and Uyghurs

Thursday, February 6, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

Speaking at the annual National Prayer Breakfast in Washington DC, with President Donald Trump sitting nearby, U.S. Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi on Thursday offered prayers for Tibetan Buddhists and Uyghur Muslims killed or jailed for exercising their faith, she called them “the world’s most persecuted victims of state repression of religion.”

The East Turkistan National Awakening Movement (ETNAM) issued a statement thanking House Speaker Nancy Pelosi for speaking up for the Uyghurs and Tibetans. ETNAM also urged Speaker Pelosi to call on Congress to pass a resolution recognizing China’s atrocities in East Turkistan as a genocide and recognizing East Turkistan as an occupied country.

Coronavirus spreads to East Turkistan



Tuesday, February 11, 2020
WASHINGTON, DC

The coronavirus which originated in Wuhan, China is spreading to East Turkistan where millions of Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and other Turkic peoples are detained in so-called “re-education” concentration camps. *Radio Free Asia* reported that over 99 Wuhan residents had been quarantined in East Turkistan’s Atush city following the coronavirus outbreak. Additionally, all

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

streets in Atush were fenced off and residents were confined to their homes.

The *Tacoma Ledger* reported that as the coronavirus spreads, East Turkistan is “one of the most vulnerable areas.” East Turkistan “holds the Chinese concentration camps which detain Uyghur and Turkic ethnic groups. In these camps, detainees are compacted into small cells that hold a range from 30-40 people.”

The East Turkistan Government in Exile is deeply concerned and has requested the World Health Organization (WHO) to send monitors and medical professionals into East Turkistan to help stop the spread of the deadly coronavirus.

ETGE Calls on Canada to Help Free Uyghur Canadian



Tuesday, February 11, 2020
TORONTO

The East Turkistan Government in Exile’s Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Adil Abbas, called on

21

Canada’s Government to secure the freedom of Uyghur Canadian activist Huseyin Celil. Huseyin Celil has been imprisoned by China since 2006 for almost 14 years and has not ever received any access to consular services. The ETGE called on Canada’s Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, to help free Huseyin Celil.

Canadian MP calls on China to focus on ‘extreme peril’ of Uyghur concentration camps

Wednesday, February 19, 2020
OTTAWA

On Wednesday, Canada’s Green Party Leader and MP Elizabeth May called for the People’s Republic of China to “focus on the extreme peril” of the individuals held in the Uyghur concentration camps amid the spread of the coronavirus, saying that it is “essential for the safety and control of the virus.”

The East Turkistan Government in Exile issued a statement thanking Canadian MP Elizabeth May for speaking up for the millions of Uyghurs in concentration camps. The ETGE also urged Canada and all of the Free World to press China to end its brutal campaign of oppression in East Turkistan.

UK raises Uyghur Oppression at UN Human Rights Council



Tuesday, February 25, 2020
GENEVA

On Tuesday, Lord Ahmad, the UK’s Minister of State for International Development, delivered a speech at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva highlighting China’s mass internment of millions of Uyghurs in concentration camps and its “systematic restrictions on Uyghur culture and the practice of Islam.” Lord Ahmad called on China “to allow the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights unfettered access” to East Turkistan.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile issued a statement commending Lord Ahmad and the UK for speaking up for the Uyghurs at the UN Human Rights Council. The ETGE urged the UK Government to recognize China’s atrocities in East Turkistan as a genocide and to recognize East Turkistan as an occupied country. The ETGE also called on members of the EU Council to follow suit.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Google adds the Uyghur language to Google Translate



Wednesday, February 26, 2020
MOUNTAIN VIEW

On Wednesday, Google announced that it was adding 4 new languages to its Google Translate application. The new languages added were Kinyarwanda, Odia, Tatar, Turkmen, and Uyghur. Since 2018, the East Turkistan Government in Exile, especially President Ghulam Osman Yaghma, had been actively calling on our global diaspora community to work with Google through its Google Translate Community to add the Uyghur language into the Google Translate service.

The East Turkistan Government in Exile issued a statement thanking Google for adding the Uyghur language to Google Translate. The ETGE stated that, "through its addition of the Uyghur language into Google Translate

services, Google has provided tremendous support to our efforts to preserve the Uyghur language, the national language of East Turkistan, which China has been working to eradicate as part of its systematic campaign of genocide against East Turkistan and its people."

83 Chinese and foreign companies found to be profiting from Uyghur Slave Labor



Friday, February 28, 2020
CANBERRA

On Friday, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, a think tank funded by the Australian Government, released a report titled 'Uyghurs For Sale' which highlights 83 Chinese and foreign companies that were profiting from the use of Uyghur slave labor.

The report found that the Chinese government facilitated the mass forced transfers of Uyghur and other Turkic ethnic groups from East Turkistan to

factories in Chinese provinces. The report stated that at least 80,000 Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples were forcibly transferred to Chinese provinces between 2017 and 2019. The ASPI report stated that:

"Under conditions that strongly suggest forced labor, Uyghurs are working in factories that are in the supply chains of at least 83 well-known global brands in technology, clothing, and automotive sectors including Apple, BMW, Gap, Huawei, Nike, Samsung, Sony, and Volkswagen."

For decades, China has been subjecting Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in East Turkistan, most recently with the building of its so-called "vocational training center" concentration camps and labor camps, millions of Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples were subject to forced labor. In addition, to mass interment, hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs and other Turkic people were forcibly transferred out of East Turkistan and into Chinese provinces in what is no doubt state sponsored human trafficking and a clear violation of the international Trafficking Protocol.



THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

AN APPEAL

The Voice of East Turkistan promotes awareness and provides facts about the situation in East Turkistan and East Turkistanis in exile. Published bi-monthly and distributed free around the world, we are looking to improve our readership and improve the Voice of East Turkistan with your kind help and suggestions.

If you have enjoyed this issue and would like to help achieve our aims of dissemination in news and views about East Turkistan, we would be most appreciative of your donation.

Help us publish the truth about East Turkistan and its people.

Kindly address your donations to:

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THE VOICE OF EAST TURKISTAN

The East Turkistan Government-in-Exile (ETGE) is the democratically elected body which represents the interests of East Turkistan and its people. Therefore, it is the voice of East Turkistan and its people.

The *Voice of East Turkistan* is the official bi-monthly journal of the East Turkistan Government-in-Exile, which seeks to inform governments across the globe world along with organizations, think tanks, researchers, and the public masses about the truth regarding the situation in East Turkistan. The *Voice of East Turkistan* seeks to provide the best information regarding East Turkistan, the activities of the East Turkistan Government-in-Exile, and the East Turkistani diaspora.

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